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avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, West
side, nearly
marly

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RESIDENCE—No. 21 Thirteenth street, be-
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RESIDENCE—corner Ninth and Walnut sts.
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side, from 6 a.m. to 12 m., and 5 p.m.

THE BULLETIN.
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1871.
JOHN H. OBERLY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:
[Subscription.]
One week, by carrier, 20
One month, by mail, 75
Three months, by mail, \$2.25
Six months, by mail, 4.50
One year, by mail, 8.00

The official paper of Alexander county and of the city of
Cairo; the only morning daily in Southern Illinois;
a reliable source of news; small, but fearless; out-
spoke on all subjects of interest to the public;
with a large and increasing circulation, the Bul-
letin claims the patronage of intelligent readers and
enterprising business men.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.
John H. Oberly & Co. have reduced the sub-
scription price of the Weekly Cairo Bulletin to
One Dollar per annum, making it the cheapest pa-
per published in Southern Illinois.

THE King of the Cannibal islands is in trouble. He has lately become a reformer, and attempted a little restrictive legislation, enacting a law to prohibit the use of missionaries as an article of food; but the guileless Fijians resented this interference with their liberty, and have risen in revolt. So the good king Thingumbob has been compelled to take up arms against the rebellious cannibals, and we suppose his projected visit to the United States will have to be postponed. We always knew how difficult it was to enforce any laws regulating such matters as food and drink, but we did not expect to have a practical exemplification all the way from Oceania.

A WRITER to Sunday's *Herald* gives a very poetical description of what he calls the Church of the Future. It is an immense octagonal temple with sixteen entrances, each of which is a chapel occupied by a distinct denomination. In the center is the sanctuary, worshippers in which unite all the best qualities of every sect. There is a font for infant baptism and a lake for adults and all who wish baptismal burial. An invocation is heard, modelled apparently on Pope's "Universal Prayer," and a creed void of intolerance and superstition. The shaker shakes hands with the positivist, the mormon unites with the worshiper of Josh, Theodore Parker and President Edwards salute each other with a holy kiss, and presbyterians, episcopalians, baptists, methodists, jew, gentile, catholic, Mohammedan and buddhist mutually embrace. Choral music and softly falling light and flowers abound, and every worshiper, whatever be his wealth or poverty, his obscurity or fame, is habited in a spotless linen garment wherein he robes himself in the lobby before crossing the threshold of the church proper. This idea is a beautiful one and of great metaphorical value. The sentiment it symbolizes has at once a great deal of poetic, practical and spiritual worth.

HELIGOLAND.
A few days ago we published a synopsis of a sharp correspondence which had passed between Prince Bismarck and Earl Granville in reference to the island of Heligoland. England has it and Prussia wants it.

The Heligoland question, an exchange predicts, threatens to cause as much disturbance as the Schleswig-Holstein question, with which it is, in fact, related; but one hesitates to believe it possible that the peace of Europe should again be disturbed upon a pretext so trivial.

The mere mention of the Schleswig-Holstein question is sufficient to alarm the ordinary reader, and to deter him from attempting to grapple with any question connected with it, but fortunately the few facts essential to be known in regard to this new cause of disturbance are easily stated. There is a little island in the North sea, about thirty-

five miles from the mainland, named Heligoland, which Great Britain took from Denmark in 1807. Germany wants this island, for the simple reason that it lies off the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, and its possession by Great Britain in the event of war with Germany would enable her to command the commerce of Hamburg and Bremen. This we say is the real reason, and a sufficiently obvious one it is, why Germany wants Heligoland; but the nominal reason is not quite so sound. The island is claimed as a detached bit of fatherland, inhabited by a portion of the German race, and therefore belonging by natural right to the German empire. The poets have actually taken to making verses about "das Deutsches Heligoland," but as the islanders were never under German rule, and do not even speak German, but only Dutch and Frisian, this plea is rather "too thin" to be allowed.

Prince Bismarck, however, is not likely to rely much upon the sentimental plea; if he thinks the possession of Heligoland necessary for the protection of the German coast, he will not hesitate to say so. And what will England reply? Really there is no earthly reason for holding on to the island, which has little or no pecuniary value; but if there be one thing that John Bull hates to do more than another, it is to give up any plunder on which he has once laid his hands, and especially to do so under any suspicion of compulsion. Earl Granville, it is said, has positively refused to part with Heligoland, and we have no doubt that Crown and Parliament and people would be quite ready to go to war, all unprepared as they are, for the sake of a little eight-by-ten island of which most of them had never heard before, and for which none of them could possibly care a sixpence. We cannot but honor the intense national pride of the English, which makes them not easily to be bullied, but certainly it would be a calamity to the world if they were to be drawn into a quarrel with Germany at this time.

The outlook in Europe just now is gloomy enough. There is France, weak and exhausted, with her conqueror standing over her shaking a due bill in her face; the same imperious power ready to pick a quarrel with England, and perhaps with Austria too, who is too weak now to offer much resistance, and probably looks upon herself as the next victim of Imperial ambition; Italy and Spain still distracted by their own troubles; actually the whole of Europe seems to lie at the mercy of the two Germans who have lately exchanged friendly greetings at Berlin. And under it all is this seething mass of ignorant republicanism, as represented by the the International, that would overturn the whole fabric of society. Is there to be no choice between absolutism and communism; or is the struggle only to be put off by a constant warfare between the nations? At least we hope that our English cousins may keep out of the troubles for a while.

FASHION NOTES.

[gathered in from all sources.]
—Dark brown kids wear better than any other color.
—Why will so many ladies wear their rings outside their glove?
—Some writers think primrose color the best yet discovered.
—Clasas of small roses for the hair complete a dainty ball costume.
—A lady who would possess a truly fashionable head of hair must spend from \$50 to \$100.

—Handsome traveling costumes are made of foulard serge, camce and all silks of quiet, neutral tints.
—Purple veils of black dotted lace, bordered, are gracefully thrown over the bonnet in true Spanish fashion.

—A Russia leather bag attached to a belt and hung at the hip is a very pretty adjunct to a lady's shopping costume.
—Never has there been so great a furore for lace; wearing it becomingly serves greatly to tone down the complexion.

—Styles, either in dress or in head-gear, when carried into the extreme, are termed by the ladies of the Revolution "insane" or "crazy" fashions.
—The difficulty, not to say the anguish, which women experience in managing a train should alone insure its condemnation, say those who favor short dresses.

—A fashionable costume is a delicious mélange of puffs, cross-cut tuckings, ruffles, bows and flutings; gilt platings, side platings, fringes, laces and flourishes.

—A very beautiful ball dress for the summer season is a delicate white silk trimmed with flourishes of tulle, overlaid by black thread lace, draped high in the sides with bows of rose-colored ribbon edged with black lace head-dress, pink feather tips and small roses.

—Upon hats which, as the season advances, are fast taking the place of the tiny gipsy bonnet, flowers, feathers and lace are used in profusion upon the left side of the high crown. What an exquisite contrast to see under a coquettish Leghorn, with its airy lightness and floating feathers, or a piquant turban blushing with roses, where we should look for a dimpled-faced maiden to behold the ghost of one's grandmother!

It is stated that no less a sum than \$200,000 was subscribed for the defence of a woman personator, Boulton and Park, in London, and that a young millionaire marquis gave \$25,000.

FASHION NOTES.

—Agate is coming favor again for the handles of parasols.

—Mandarin lawn is the name of a new material for morning dresses.

—Spotted veils, now so much worn, are very injurious to the eyesight.

—Monograms have rather gone out of fashion. A crest or nothing is fashion's fad.

—An exchange says: Sharp-faced girls ought to wear broad-brimmed flat hats.

—Round-necked ones, if discreet, will confine themselves strictly to turbans.

—Very pretty glove fasteners are made with dagger-bit and sheath, so as to look exactly like a small stiletto.

—The very prettiest of all the linen suits are of tea color with a very fine hair stripe of white. Such a relief from the everlasting buff.

—Ladies are carrying parasols in which the pieces are made alternately of contrasting colors. They are too loud for the city.

—The New York correspondent of the New Orleans *Republican*, writes as follows: Among the young fellows ambitious of presidential honors is Gen. Logan. We know he expects to run, for we met him a few days since at the Fifth Avenue, and when we asked him who was his candidate he couldn't think of anybody. He was in a complete quandary.

"How about Grant, general?" we asked. "Well, Grant—why Grant has had one term in the White house, and I'm inclined to think as Mr. Greeley does."

"Wouldn't Sumner run well?" "No, Sumner is too old; besides Grant would kill him with anti-office influence."

"How about Chase?" "Oh! he died in '68. He's very dead."

"He's too d— peacocky; too many people hate him personally."

"Ain't Fenton a strong man?" "Well, yes, Fenton is strong and oily, too. He'd make a better Warwick than king. Then Conkling would run himself out of his patent leather shoes to kick him, even if it hurt his foot more than his colleague."

And so he went on through Colfax, Blaine, Butler, up and down the gamut of the senate, but Logan could not think of a man—no, no one—who would be able to lead us to victory in 1872.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. Eugene Casserly, senator from California, born in Ireland in 1823.

2. Richard H. Whitely, representative of the Second district of Georgia, born in County Down, Ireland, in 1829.

3. Carl Schurz, senator from Missouri, born at Liblar near Cologne, German, in 1829.

4. Gustavus A. Finkelburg, representative of the Second district of Missouri, born near Cologne on the Rhine, in 1837.

5. Samuel S. Burdett, representative of the Fifth district of Wisconsin, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1836.

6. Thomas Kinella, representative of the Second district of New York, born in Ireland in 1832.

7. William R. Roberts, representative of the Fifth district of the same state, born in Ireland in 1830.

8. Samuel Griffith, representative from the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania, born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1816.

9. James H. Platt, representative from the Second district of Virginia, born in St. John's, Canada, in 1837.

10. Alexander H. Smith, representative from the First district of Wisconsin, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1817.

Reproduction: 4 born in Ireland; 2 in England; 2 in Germany; 1 in Scotland; 1 in Canada.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TREASURES ACCUMULATED BY M. THIERS.

[Paris Correspondence New York World.]
M. Thiers' furniture, papers, and works of art were carried from his mansion to the state warehouse near the Champ de Mars. Here they were examined and sorted. The furniture, the portfolios, the drawings, engravings, water-color drawings were left in the state warehouse.

The papers, correspondence manuscript, &c., were sent in baskets to the Hotel de Ville, where they all perished in the conflagration. No one seems to know what has become of the objects in gold and silver. Eleven vases filled with the rare bronzes, statuettes, bas-reliefs, &c., were sent to the Louvre, which unfortunately refused to receive them. They were carried to the Tuilleries and placed in the stucco saloon. A letter between the Pavilion de l'Horloge and the Pavilion de Flore, where objects on sale were submitted to the inspection of the members of the imperial family, whose tastes their owners thought they might suit. It is to be feared that they were destroyed with the Tuilleries. Some hopes are however still entertained they may have been in a measure protected by the ceilings of the floor above, which fell on them. Workmen have commenced removing these fragments.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]
General Fadjeff, a soldier and a writer of the Russian empire, who has given much attention to the Eastern question, has just published the second part of his work on that subject. According to the general's views the time for Russia to act has come. He says—"Since the Crimean war we have been passive, and the consequence is that every great event that has occurred in Europe has been turned to our disadvantage. All the world is against the Russians, and they can no longer trust the chapter of accidents for the continuance of the influence they have hitherto enjoyed."

The writer is no admirer of Germany, evidently, and fails to perceive that the interests of the two countries are in any way identical. Germany, he believes, will side with Austria should any difficulty between the latter power and Russia ever arise; beside, he thinks that Austria has behind her a reserve of one hundred thousand Poles who could be drawn from Galicia in case of trouble. The true policy of Russia, according to General Fadjeff, is in a coalition of the Slav races and the abandonment by the Russian Court of the leanings towards Germany. We are of the opinion that these views are shared by a large number of the statesmen and officers of the Czar in the cultivation of friendly relations with the German Kaiser does not meet with such favor among the leading men of the empire as his visit to Berlin might imply.

LOUISIANA COTTON CROP.
A letter from Minden, La., addressed to Messrs. S. H. Richardson & Co., says: "Our prospects this time for a cotton crop are very gloomy. We have had very heavy rains at different times for the last two or three weeks, the heaviest fall of water ever known in this section. It has ruined many farmers, washing away fences, crops and corn. The very soil in a number of places washing to the clay foundation, and other places covering fields and crops with a soft sand. Many have had to abandon their crops on Red river. They are suffering very much, and many large places overgrown. These rains cover a large section, and we feel satisfied will injure the cotton crop materially."

SONG.
The sweetest songs are those
That few men ever hear,
And no man ever sings.

The clearest shies are those
That farthest off appear
To birds of strongest wing;

The dearest loves are those
That no man can come near
With his best following.

The gentle Mother of all
Showered me the lore of colors and of sounds;
The innumerable elements of beauty;
The miracle of nature. There are
Far-reaching concords of Astronomy
Felt in the plants and in the physical birds;
Meanly, the love purpose of the whole.
And, chiefest prize, found I true liberty.
The home of homes plain-dwelling Nature gave.

MAINE DEMOCRACY.
MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION IN AUGUSTA.

HON. C. P. KIMBALL, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY THE DEMOCRATS.

ENT ISSUES PLAT-FORM ADOPTED.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 27.—The Maine democratic state convention met here today. Albert S. Rice was elected president, General Roberts, the candidate for Governor last year, declined a re-nomination, and C. P. Kimball was nominated for governor, receiving 455 votes, scattering 22.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That, burying out of sight all dead issues, we address ourselves to the vital issues and questions of the hour, bringing them to and determining them by the living principles of democracy, as promulgated by the fathers of the republic; that we recognize our binding obligations to the constitution of the United States as it now exists, but denounce the means by which the amendments have been made; the supreme law of the land; that we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction, so as to protect equally the rights of states and of individuals.

Resolved, That we cherish the American system of state and local governments, and that we will forever defend the same against centralized federal power.

Resolved, That we reject the idea of the repudiation of the national debt and believe it to be the duty of the government to pay according to law, and in lawful money all its liabilities.

The fourth resolution opposes a high protective tariff; the fifth advocates civil service reform; the sixth favors universal amnesty.

Resolved, That the action of the administration in using the power of appointment to override a settled decision of the supreme court we regard as a dangerous and ominous indication, and as demonstrating that since the grand co-ordinate divisions of the government are not safe from executive usurpation, that the party upholding such an arrogant assumption of power is unfit for the position of trustees of constitutional liberty.

The resolutions conclude by pledging the support of the party to the nominees.

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BEN BUTLER PICKED UP.
[From the New Orleans *Picayune*.]
The following good story and true about Ben Butler, we believe, never before published.

Dr. Cottman, who was a resident of New Orleans during the war times, and who had signed the original ordinance of secession, after having fought it with all his might in the convention, bethought himself of running for Congress during the reign of Butler. The Massachusetts warrior, however, heard of Cottman's aspirations, and sent for him, when the following dialogue occurred:

Butler—"Doctor, I hear you think of running for Congress?"

Doctor—"You have been correctly informed, General."

Butler (with an air of severity)—"Why, how can you run for Congress, sir, when you signed the ordinance of secession?"

Doctor—"Why, you see, General, I did sign the ordinance, but only as a witness."

Butler (very red in the face and very angry)—"As a witness, sir. Look at that!"

Doctor (unrolling a copy of the secession ordinance).—"Look at your signature there, sir, as plain and bold as that of John Randolph's to the Declaration of Independence."

Doctor (calm, but with a spice of sarcasm in his voice).—"Really, General, I never knew before that John Randolph signed the declaration of Independence."

Butler (evidently chagrined, but still very red).—"John Hancock, I mean, sir! John Hancock! But it's all the same thing, sir; all the same thing!"

It is scarcely necessary to add that Dr. Cottman did not run for Congress.

A FISH STORY.
We copy the following good one from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

"We met a boy on the streets, and with-out the ceremony of asking our name, he exclaimed:

"You just order been down to the river a while ago?"

"Why?" we inquired.

"Because a nigger was in there swimming, and a big catfish came up behind him and swallowed both his feet, and went swimming along on top of the water with him; and they came behind another big fish, and the nigger swallowed his tail, and the nigger and the two fish went swimming about."

"Well, then what?"

"Why, after a while the nigger swallowed the fish, and the other fish swallowed the nigger, and that's the last I saw of either of them."

"Soapy," said we, with a feeling of alarm for the boy, "is a fair way to become the editor of a radical paper."

One of the editors of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, who was a personal friend of Mr. Vallandigham, relates an incident of the Democratic Convention in that city in 1860. On one occasion, when Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. John A. Logan, of Illinois, Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, and others, were present, the conversation turned upon the threatening attitude of the question before the convention. Mr. Vallandigham rose at the dinner table, with an air of great gravity, and said: "Gentlemen, if the Democratic party is discovered in this Charleston Convention the result will be the disruption of the Union, and one of the bloodiest civil wars on record, the magnitude of which no one can estimate. In the unity of the Democratic party, and in the Union, lies the hope of the South and of republican government."

Mr. Logan replied: Sit down, Vallandigham and drink your wine. You are always prophesying." Mr. Vallandigham rejoined: "Gentlemen, I speak earnestly, because I feel deeply impressed with the truth of what I have uttered."

The Pittsburgh *Post* thus alludes to one of the fish novels of the day: "Charles Roade has invented another woman that strides like a camelopard when she is in a rage. There was one of the sort in 'Griffith Gaunt,' and now one has come upon the scene in a 'Terrible Temptation.' Mr. Roade appears to be quite unconscious of the possible effect of his sort of thing among our imitative, fashionable young women. The 'Grecian bend,' the Alexander limp, and the 'Boston dip,' have been bad enough; but if they are succeeded by the 'camelopardal lunge,' the novelist must be sternly cautioned to abstain in future from zoological illustrations."

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4th.—It will save the price of itself twice a year in brooms.

5th.—It will not raise a dust.

6th.—The rubber can be replaced for 15 cents.

7th.—The head is malleable iron, and will last a life-time.

8th.—If you wish to use a mop, or cloth, to dry the corners, remove the tin, and insert your cloth, and you have that additional advantage.

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